

SS8H3a

Georgia's History: The Road to Revolution



Standards

SS8H3 The student will analyze the role of Georgia in the American Revolution.

a. Explain the immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia; include the French and Indian War (Seven Years War), Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, and the Declaration of Independence.

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Georgia's History: The Road to Revolution

Competition

- Great Britain, France, and Spain had been competing for land in North America for centuries.
- By the mid-1700s, France had become Great Britain's biggest rival.
- In 1756, fighting broke out between the two countries over fur trading territory in the Ohio Valley.

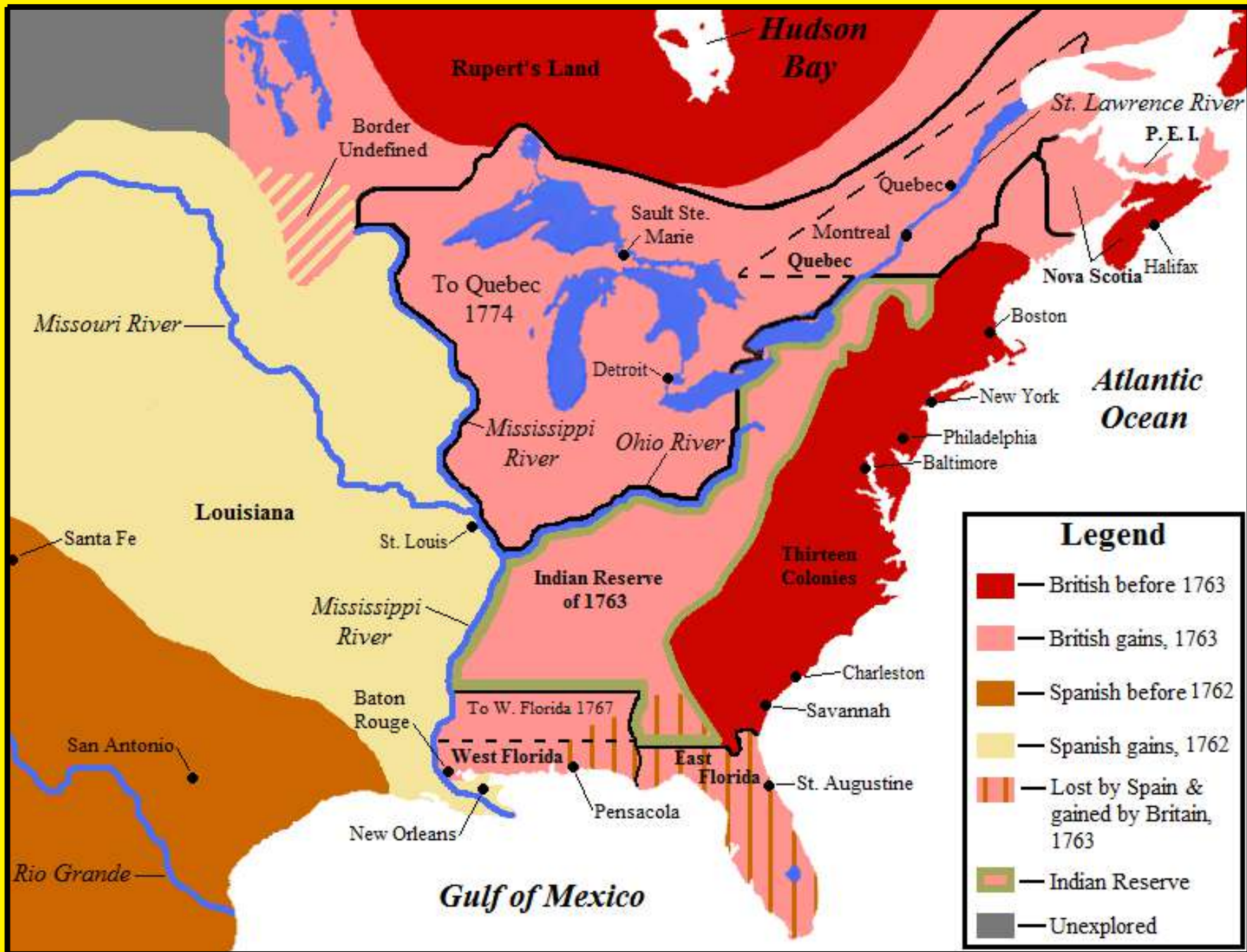
French & Indian War

- This war was known as the French and Indian War in America because the local Native Americans joined forces with the French troops.
 - They were worried that the British settlers would take over their land.
- In Europe, the war was called the Seven Years' War.



French & Indian War

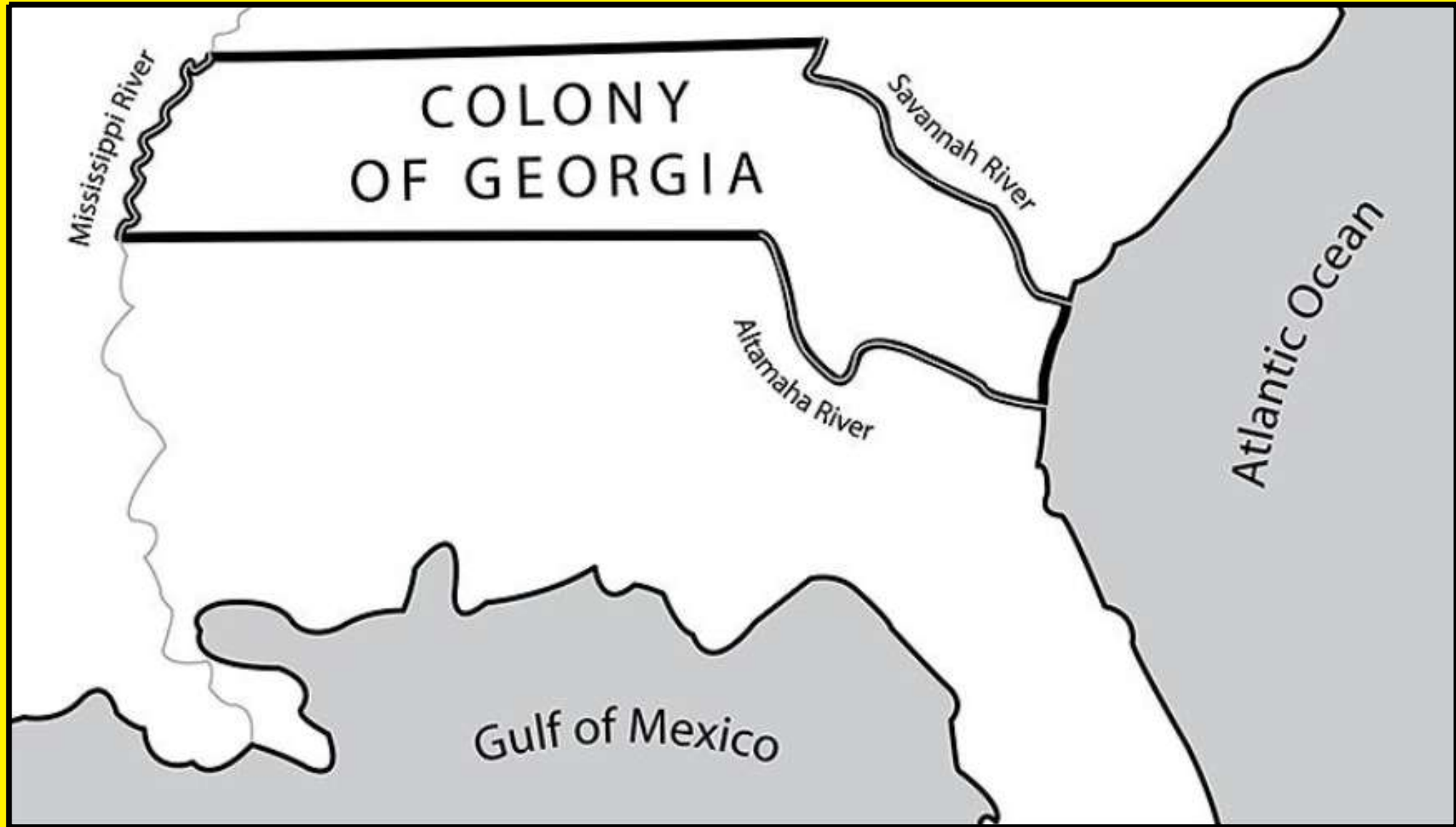
- Great Britain won the war.
- In the Treaty of Paris 1763, France was forced to give up all of its North American colonies, including Canada and all land west to the Mississippi River.
- Even though the British won the war, the economic cost of the war was incredible and left the country virtually bankrupt.



Georgia

- The Treaty of Paris 1763 also gave Spanish Florida to England.
- Georgians were happy with this decision because there would be no more Spanish threat to the colony.
- Georgia's borders were also expanded to the St. Mary's River to the South, the Mississippi River to the West, and land around Augusta to the North.

Georgia's Boundaries, 1763



Proclamation of 1763

- In 1763, King George issued a statement prohibiting colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - Colonists who lived there had to pack up and move back east.
- The Proclamation of 1763 had two goals: to avoid future conflicts with Indians and to maintain and build settlements east of the Appalachian Mountains so settlers would trade with England.

Proclamation of 1763

- Much of the land was given to Native Americans to avoid uprisings and violence with the settlers.
- The intent was to stabilize relations between Great Britain and the Native American tribes who lived in the area.
- Because the British were nearly bankrupt from the Seven Years War, they could not afford to fight another costly war with Native Americans over territory.



Proclamation of 1763 – New Colonial Boundaries

Proclamation of 1763

- The colonists, many of whom participated in the war in hopes of gaining new land, were extremely upset by the Proclamation of 1763.
- Many frontiersmen ignored the treaty and moved west into areas that are now Kentucky and Tennessee.



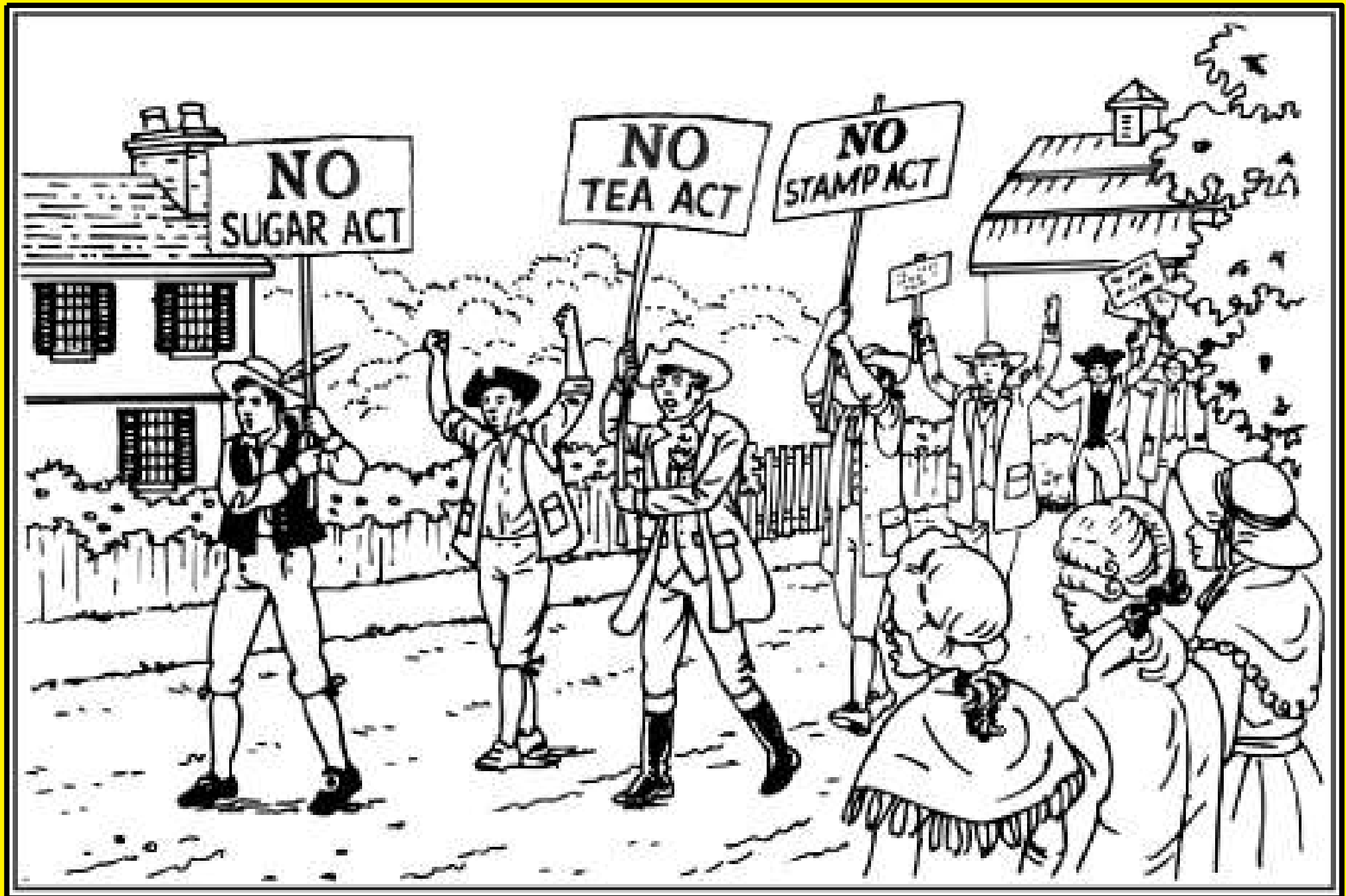
Many frontiersmen moved into the Appalachian Mountain region, despite the King's orders.

Georgia

- People in Georgia did not share the same reactions to the Proclamation of 1763 as other colonists.
- The colony was relatively small and most colonists were still settled along Georgia's coastline.
- Also, Georgia gained land and resources from the Spanish after the French and Indian War.
 - This new land opened up new coastal areas for Georgians to settle, which was great for trade.

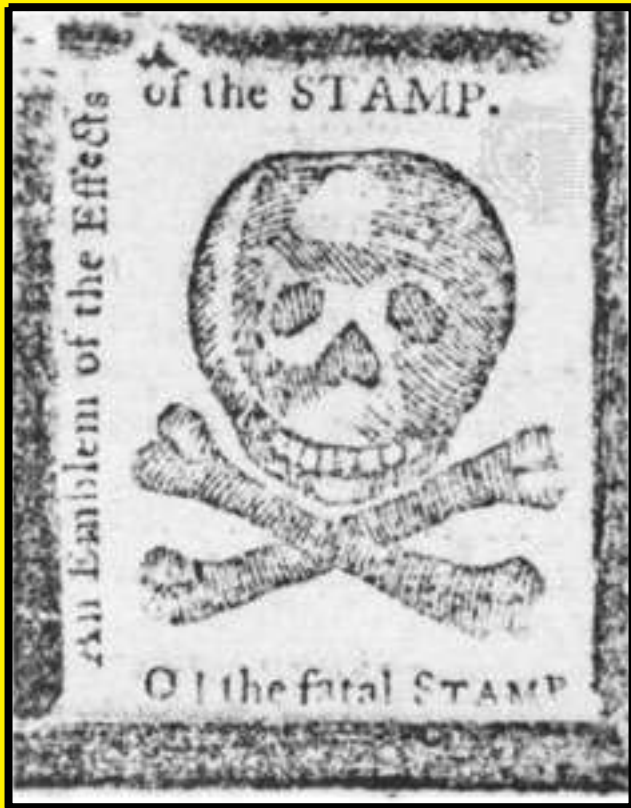
Taxation

- In the 1760s and 1770s, Great Britain began asserting more and more control over the colonies.
- To help alleviate the debt incurred from the war, the British Parliament felt that the colonists should be responsible for some of the financial burden by paying new taxes.
- Many colonists were angered by the taxation, particularly because there was no colonial representation in the British Parliament.



Stamp Act

- In 1765, England imposed the Stamp Act, which required colonists to buy a government stamp for nearly every paper document.
- It put a direct tax on items that were commonly used by almost every colonist, including newspapers, licenses, and legal documents.
- Many colonists rebelled, saying that the government should not tax them when they had no representation in Parliament.



Colonial newspaper predicted the Stamp Act would lead to the end of journalism.


(279)

Anno quinto

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. XII.

An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*, towards further defraying the Expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.



WHEREAS by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, several Duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the Expenses of defending, protecting, and securing, the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*: And whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made for raising a further Revenue within Your Majesty's Dominions in America, towards defraying the said Expenses: We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled,

4 A 2 have

Notice of the Stamp Act in a newspaper.

Stamp Act

- Due to colonial pressure, the British Parliament eventually repealed the Stamp Act (but continued to issue others).
- These acts caused even more discontent and began to set the stage for the Revolutionary War...

THE REPEAL

OR THE FUNERAL OF MISS AME - STAMP



Within this Family Vault lie
(it is to be hop'd never to rise
again) the Remains of
Hearthman
Ship
man
Excise B
Jew B
Gen
Warrant

Stamp
Duty
by
Act
of
Parliament

Stamp
Duty

Black Cloth
from America

Stamps
from America

The Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse

Goods NOW Ship'd for America

Liverpool

Lond

Hullian

Rockingham

GRAPTON

All of a Stamp

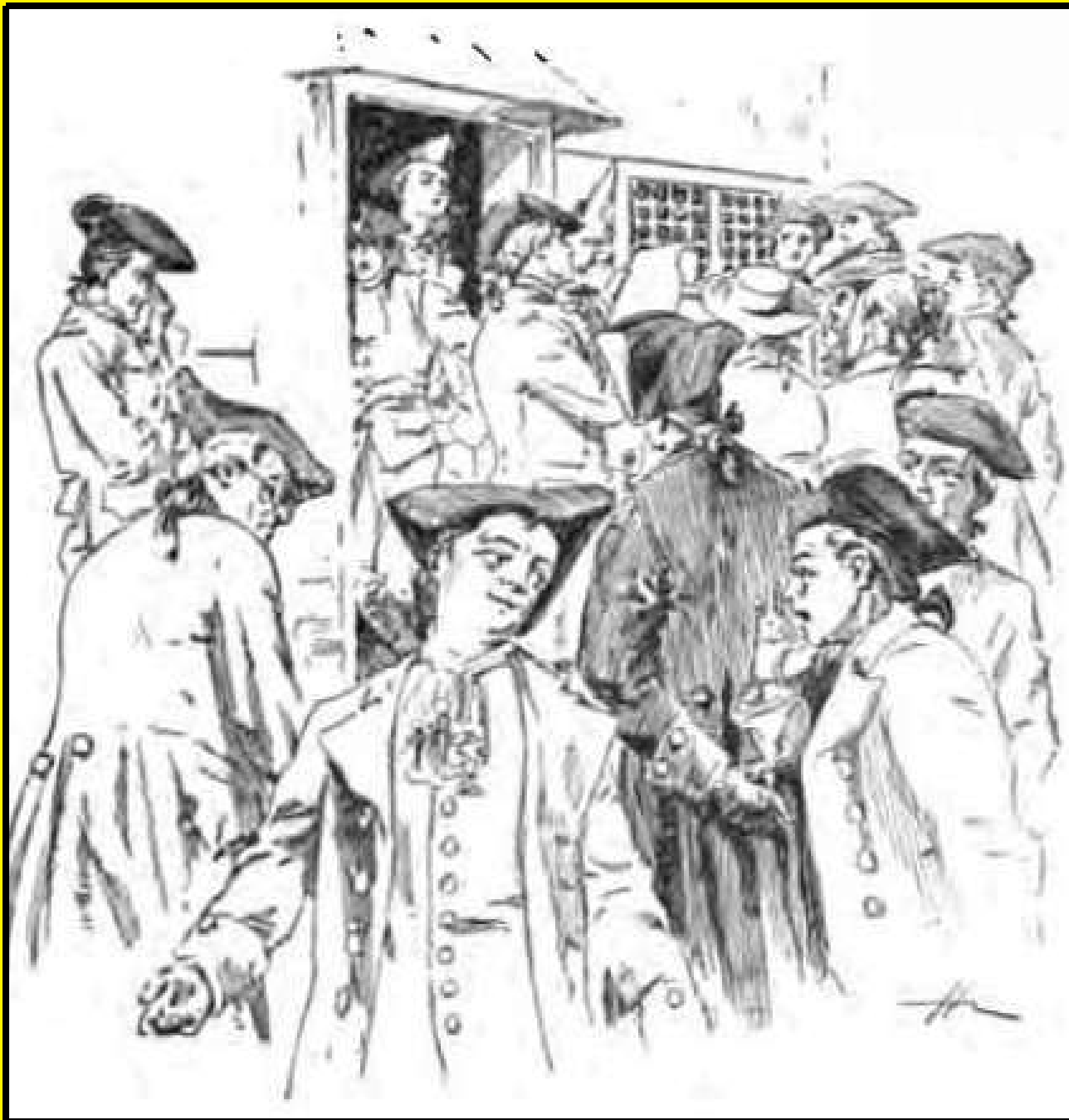
1776

1748

The Crane of America

Georgia

- Georgia's response to the Stamp Act was not as violent as in other colonies due to its small population, strong royal governor (James Wright), and economic dependence on Great Britain.
 - Georgia was actually the only colony where a small number of stamps were sold.
- However, there was some resistance to the Stamp Act.
 - On November 6, 1765, a group affiliated with the Sons of Liberty called the "**Liberty Boys**" was established to oppose the Stamp Act.

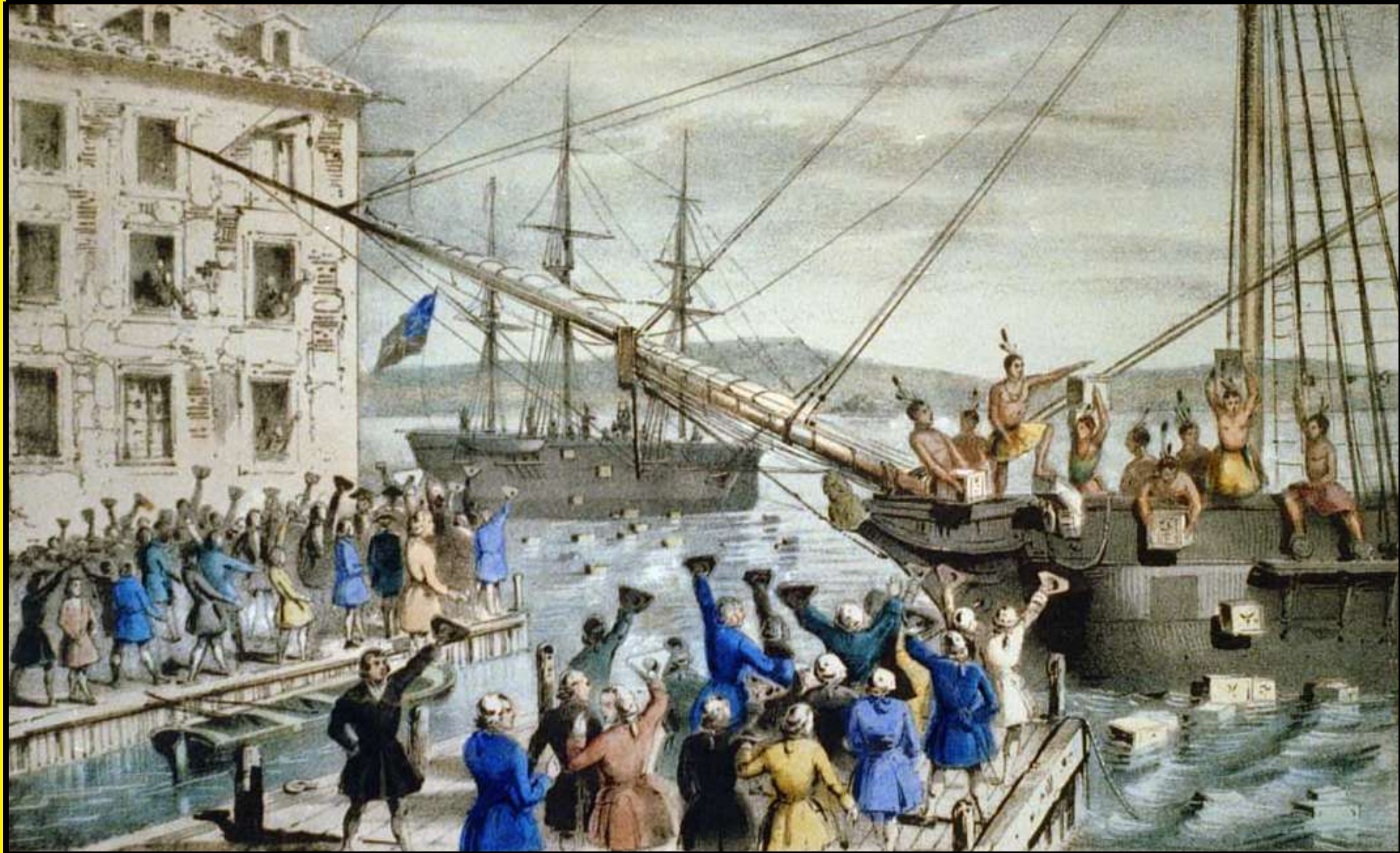


Georgia's Liberty Boys meeting in Tondee's Tavern in Savannah.

Boston

- The American colonists were becoming more and more rebellious, particularly in Boston.
- The Boston Massacre occurred in 1770 when British soldiers fired into an angry mob of protestors, killing five colonists.
- The 1773 Boston Tea Party took place when colonists dumped 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor to protest the Tea Act.

The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor



(A few of the colonists disguised themselves as Native Americans.)

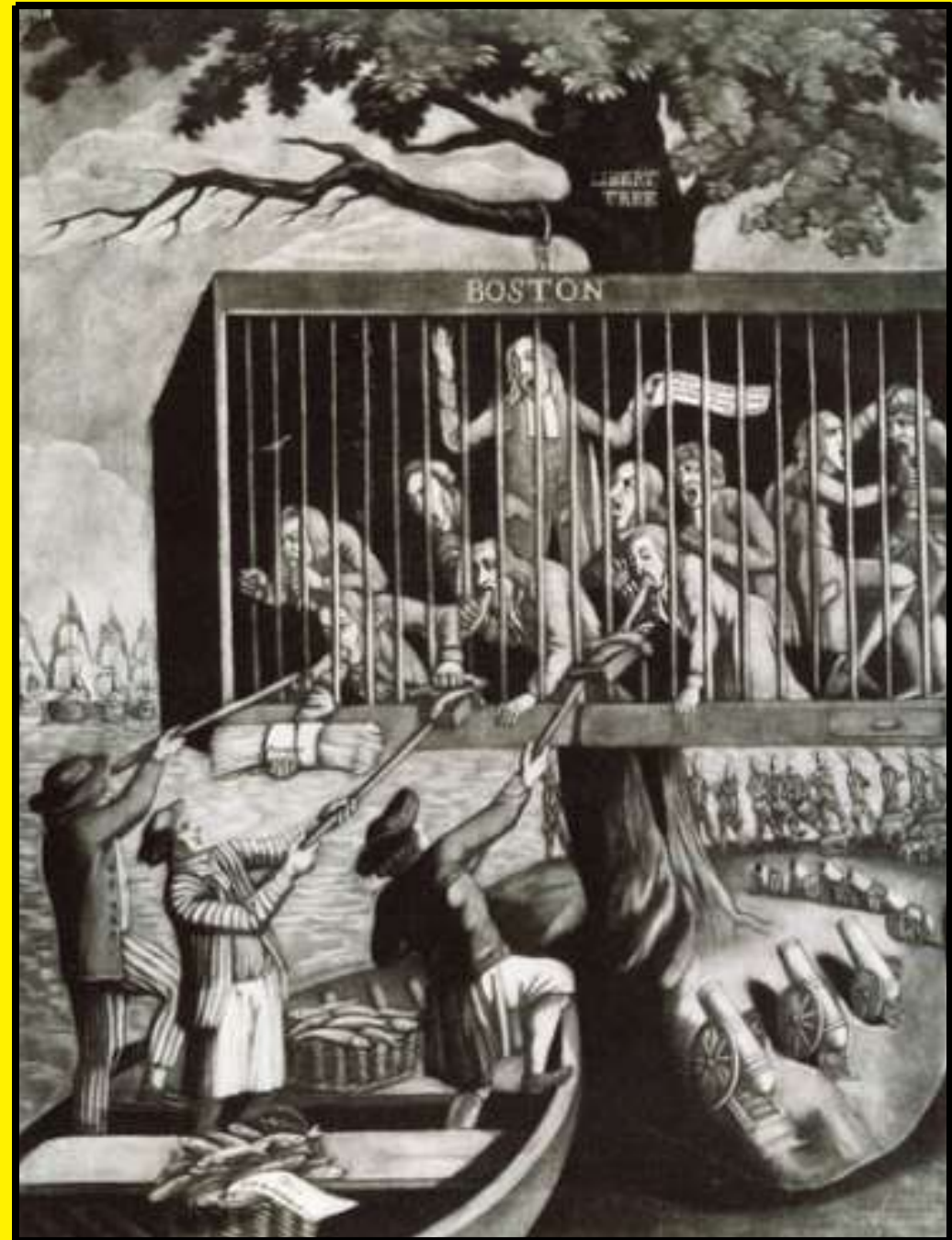
Intolerable Acts

- Great Britain was angered by the unruly colonists.
- In 1774, Parliament passed a series of laws called the Coercive Acts to punish the colony of Massachusetts and to set an example for the other colonies.
- Colonists called these laws the Intolerable Acts.
- Great Britain refused to repeal these laws until the colonists paid for the tea destroyed in Boston.

Intolerable Acts

- The Intolerable Acts included four laws designed to punish the Massachusetts colonists for the Boston Tea Party.
 1. **Boston Port Act** closed the port of Boston to trade.
 2. **Massachusetts Government Act** prohibited town meetings and took away the colony's charter.
 3. **Impartial Administration of Justice Act** said that any British official that committed a capital crime was sent back to England for trial.
 4. **Quartering Act** forced the citizens of Massachusetts to house and feed British soldiers at their own expense.

Political Cartoon Depicting the Intolerable Acts – What do you notice?



1st Continental Congress

- Other American colonies were outraged and joined in sympathy with Massachusetts.
- The Intolerable Acts unified the colonies in a belief that the British Parliament was violating their rights.
- Twelve colonies sent representatives to the First Continental Congress of 1774.
- Georgia was the only colony that did not send a representative.

1st Continental Congress

- The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in 1774.
- The members wrote protests to England and decided to boycott British goods until taxes and trade regulation were repealed.
- They also pledged military support to Massachusetts if they were attacked by Great Britain.



THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS · 1774

OUR GOVERNMENT
CONCEIVED IN FREEDOM
AND PURCHASED WITH BLOOD
CAN BE PRESERVED ONLY BY CONSTANT VIGILANCE
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN 1908



American Revolution

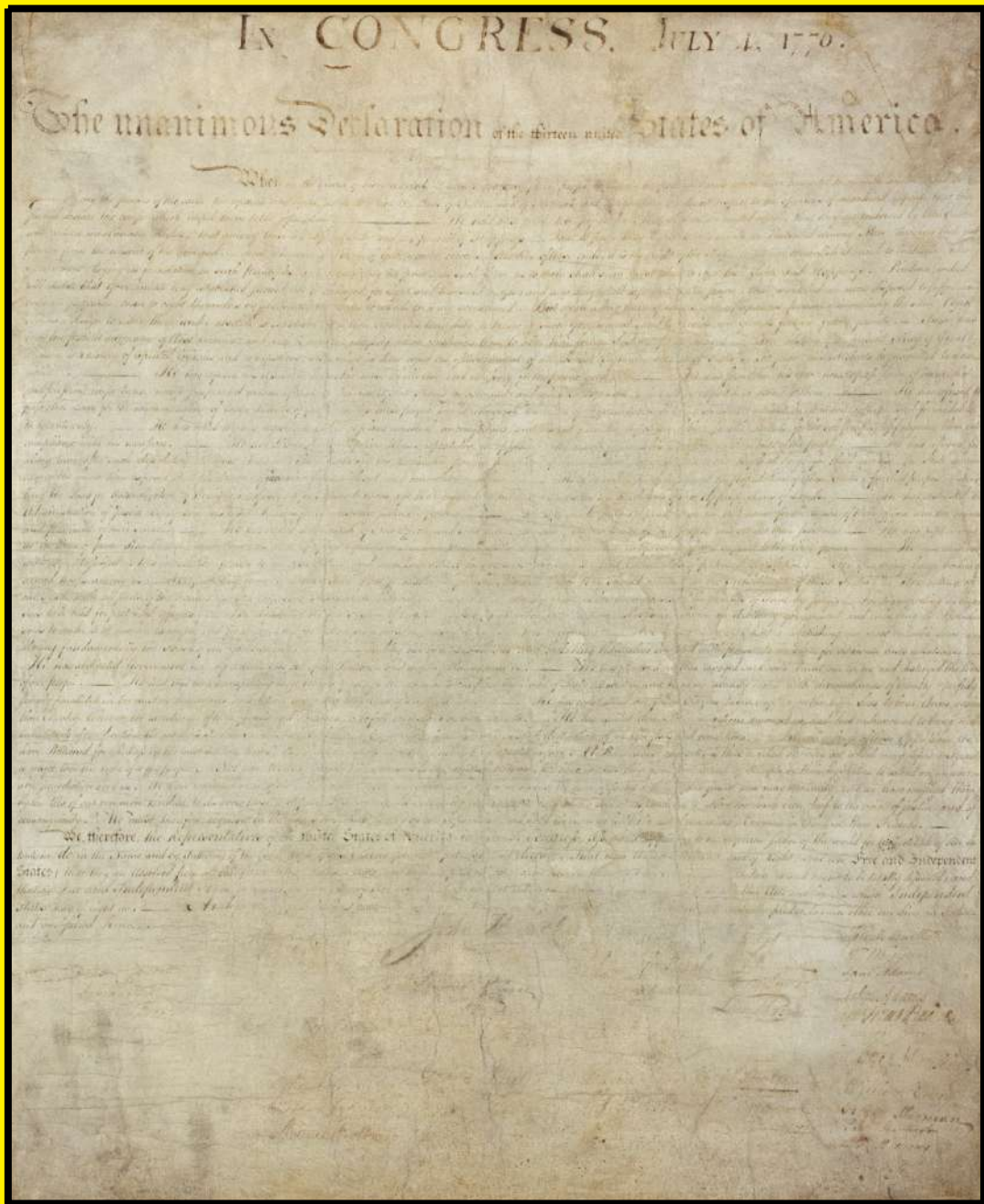
- King George III said that the colonists would not become independent without a fight.
- On April 19th, 1775, the first battle of the American Revolution took place at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.
- After several more battles, the Second Continental Congress met in May 1775.
- This time, Georgia was represented by 3 delegates: Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton.

The American Revolution



Declaration of Independence

- A committee headed by Thomas Jefferson compiled a list of reasons why the American colonies should become independent in a formal document that was adopted on July 4, 1776.
- The first part, called the Preamble, explains the natural rights of all people.
- The second part includes a list of grievances against King George, including “imposing taxes without our consent” and “quartering large bodies of troops among us.”
- The final part is where the colonists officially severed ties from Great Britain.



Thomas Jefferson, principal writer of the Declaration of Independence